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# The Spirit of Missions;

EDITED FOR

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

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VOL. IV.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

### MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

*September 2, 1839.—Stated Meeting.*—The Rev. Mr. Richmond was called to the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported his correspondence.

On the report of the Committee on Southern Missions, the resignation of the Rev. J. R. Goodman as missionary to Greensboro, Alabama, was accepted; and three missionary stations were recognised in Arkansas, and three in Louisiana; viz., Fayetteville and vicinity, Batesville and vicinity, and Washington and vicinity, in Arkansas; and Shreveport, Natchitoches and Opelousas, in Louisiana.

*September 16.*—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Onderdonk took the Chair.

The Secretary and General Agent reported his correspondence.

On the report of the Committee on Northern Missions, Connersville and vicinity, and La Porte, Indiana, were recognised as stations; and, also, Robin's Nest and vicinity, Illinois, instead of Ottawa in that State; and the salaries of the following missionaries were fixed for the ensuing year; viz., the Rev. M. Marcus, missionary to Nantucket, Mass.; the Rev. A. Bronson, missionary to Boston, Ohio; the Rev. H. Payne, missionary to Springfield, Ohio; the Rev. A. S. Hollister, missionary to Troy, Michigan; the Rev. D. Barker, missionary to Jonesville, Michigan; the Rev. W. N. Lyster, missionary to Lewane and Washtenaw counties, Michigan; the Rev. C. Fox, missionary to Jackson, Michigan; the Rev. A. Steele, missionary to New Albany, Indiana; the Rev. J. B. Britton, missionary to Indianapolis, Indiana; the Rev. A. H. Lamon, missionary to Evansville, Indiana; the Rev. G. Fiske, missionary to Richmond, Indiana; the Rev. R. Ash, missionary to Jeffersonville, Indiana; the Rev. B. Hutchins, missionary to Fort Wayne, Indiana; the Rev. B. Killikelly, missionary to Vincennes, Indiana; the Rev. J.

L. Darrow, missionary to Collinsville, Illinois; the Rev. J. Sellwood, missionary to Mendon, Illinois; the Rev. J. Young, missionary to Quincy, Illinois; the Rev. C. Dresser, missionary to Quincy, Illinois; the Rev. W. Douglass, missionary to Tremont, Illinois; the Rev. A. H. Cornish, missionary to Juliet, Illinois; the Rev. S. Chase, missionary to Robin's Nest, Illinois; the Rev. F. F. Peake, missionary to Boonville, Missouri; and the Rev. W. Philo, missionary to Madison, Wisconsin.

On the report of the Committee on Southern Missions, the salary of the Rev. G. R. Pinching, missionary to Preston, Mississippi, was fixed; and St. John's in the Prairies, Alabama, was discontinued as a station.

On application, the Rev. L. B. Hull, the Rev. T. C. Pitkin, and the Rev. C. Prindle of the diocese of Connecticut, and the Rev. John Drummond, of the diocese of Indiana, were appointed missionaries within the jurisdiction of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper; and the Rev. J. E. Sawyer, and the Rev. J. J. Scott, of the diocese of Virginia, missionaries in Alabama.

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

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### MONTHLY ABSTRACT.

July 2, 1839. }  
 July 16, 1839. } Stated Meetings were held.

Sept. 3, 1839.—*Stated Meeting*.—Rev. Mr. Forbes in the Chair. The Committee had adjourned during the month of August, from the absence of several of its members from the city. The return of Rev. Mr. Minor, from Western Africa, for the restoration of health, reported.

The great need of laborers in the Foreign Missions of the Church, occupied the attention of the Committee, and the clerical members were appointed a Special Committee, to consider and report such measures as may fall within the province of the Foreign Committee in promoting increased attention to the subject, and humble and fervent prayer for laborers in the great harvest.

A letter from the Rev. L. Wilmer, of Maryland, stated that the payment of a legacy of \$500 from a deceased member of his parish, for Foreign Missions, would probably fail, the Missionary Society not being incorporated.

The Missions in Texas received special attention from the Committee; but further action was deferred until receiving the expected report from Bishop Polk, who, it was understood, had completed the tour of that country.

Sept. 17, 1839.—*Stated Meeting*.—The Rt. Rev. Chairman present. A communication from the Rt. Rev. Dr. Polk, Missionary Bishop of Arkansas, was read, stating that he had completed the tour of Texas, undertaken at the request of this Committee.

(See Correspondence.) Resolutions of thanks to Bishop Polk, and for payment of his expenses, were unanimously voted, and also the following :

*Resolved*, That this Committee are prepared to appoint missionaries to the several stations recommended by Bishop Polk, whenever properly qualified persons shall offer, and that the necessary pecuniary support will be pledged to such missionaries.

*Resolved*, That Bishop Polk's suggestion, *that the services of two clergymen of experience in the ministry as well as devoted piety, be procured as early as possible for Texas*, is, in view of the Committee, peculiarly important ; and they hereby commend it to the consideration of those willing to labor in this inviting field.

*Resolved*, That the ample supply of the means of grace for Texas, be commended to the friends of Missions as a subject for their warm interest, fervent prayers, and liberal contributions.

The Committee also approved the return of the Rev. L. B. Miior, from Western Africa, and of the Rev. H. Lockwood, from Batavia, for health.

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## OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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### DOMESTIC.

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#### INDIANA.

FROM THE REV. D. V. M. JOHNSON, MISSIONARY AT MICHIGAN CITY.

*Michigan City, July 29, 1839.*

I have been requested by the wardens and vestry of St. Paul's Church, La Porte, to apply to the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions, to have that place made a missionary station. For some time past I have given them services occasionally upon the Lord's day, as I have informed you by my reports ; and I think I may with safety now say, that there is every prospect for the speedy establishment of the Church there, if they can procure a judicious and faithful minister. The congregation was organized by myself a few days since, and two hundred and sixty dollars subscribed for the support of a minister, which will be increased to three hundred dollars and more, as soon as some of the absent members return. They have requested that my services, until the first of October, be equally divided between the two places, to which my congregation consented, and I also deemed it very important to comply with their wishes ; by which time they hope to secure a minister for themselves. La Porte lies at a distance of twelve or fourteen miles from this place, and it would not only be extremely inconvenient for me to give the congregation the attention they require after that time—as the roads are usually very bad—but it would also be taking from my parish here that care which they require to pro-

mote their prosperity. I preached there yesterday, and propose, by Divine permission, doing so a fortnight hence, when I shall, for the first time, administer in La Porte the Holy Communion. It is thought that there will be about fifteen to partake of that blessed sacrament. They are now provided with a comfortable place for holding Divine service—but they are determined to have in a little time a building of their own. I think La Porte to be a very important point, and would recommend it to the immediate attention of the Committee. It is built upon "Door Prairie," which is without doubt a most beautiful and fertile section of country, interspersed with little groves, and thickly dotted with "log cabins" and other dwellings, and affording an extensive field of labor to a faithful missionary. There have been several circumstances occurring within the few past months, which have combined to bring about a pleasing state of things for the Church. Many who became seriously impressed, have sought for the Church, attracted by the order, the peace, and harmony, and the excellent mode of worship, which are among her ornaments and her beauties; while there, as well as in other places, many are seeking, within our beloved Zion, a refuge from the storms and dissensions around them.

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ALABAMA.

FROM SEVERAL GENTLEMEN IN RUSSELL COUNTY.

*Russell County, Aug. 30, 1839.*

We addressed a letter some months since to ——, (believing he had great influence,) requesting him to send us a missionary. We have since heard that our application should have been made to the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions, and regret our want of proper knowledge on the subject at first. We have waited anxiously for a reply to our first communication.

In that we offered five hundred dollars as a salary to a missionary, exclusive of board, washing, and any expense of living. If that will not do, say what will,—but deny us not aid, for His sake who died for us! We want a zealous, devoted man; one willing to do the work of an evangelist; and we will do all we can to render him happy and comfortable.

He can have a respectable congregation of white persons, and any number of blacks. The settlement is filling up, and several more Episcopal families are desirous to remove here, (owning plantations already,) but are deterred by the want of religious privileges. There is yet no place of worship of any denomination. The country is high, dry, and well watered, and is perfectly healthy. Several persons have been restored to health by a removal here. With health and abundance we hope to be able to raise and support our church without aid after this year, if the Committee can aid us for this year at all.

Oh, if you knew the fearful state of those who, having professed Christ, and enjoyed the means of grace, now surrounded



by temptations and cares of this world, have them not, you would pity and help us. If possible, send us a missionary, lest our blood cry out against you in the great day, lest some of us go back and bring a reproach on the blessed name of Christ and on his precious Church.

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FOREIGN.

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WESTERN AFRICA.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

The letters from Cape Palmas, from which the following extracts are taken, extend to 22d April, 1839, and confirm the belief that the affairs of the Mission are more encouraging than before the recent difficulties with the natives. The attention of the Mission was actively directed to three stations on the coast to the eastward of Cape Palmas, where no obstacle was offered to Missionary labors. The parts of the correspondence referring to the decease of the late Mrs. Savage are omitted, in the hope that some one may be found who will prepare a more connected obituary notice of the deceased.

*Rev. Mr. Minor*, speaks of the language, and of two finally unsuccessful attempts to establish a station at a native town, Garraway, on the windward coast, about 30 miles from Cape Palmas. The following are extracts:

*Aug. 19, 1838*,—The first night we rested at the factory of Capt. Spence, Fishtown. The factor received me very hospitably and readily afforded me every assistance in his power. He is a native of Cape Coast, and has been educated in the christian religion, yet lives much after the manner of the inhabitants around him. He accompanied Mr. Lander in his late attempt to ascend the Niger, was in the boat when he was shot, and attended him on his death bed. Fishtown is a beautiful spot, and in many respects suitable for a mission station, but as the Rev. Mr. Wilson had already taken some steps towards establishing one, I passed it. Early this evening (the 20th) I reached Garraway, ready to drop with fatigue. Duke, the native with whom I tarried, did all in his power to make me comfortable. He set a table instead of a chest, and we took our meals in company. He owns an "American" house, built for him by a colonist, which appears to be the resort of all civilized men visiting the place. My proposal to settle among them was well received by all. *Aug. 22*.—Finding myself still weak this morning, I hired four men to carry me as far as the river between that place and Fishtown in a hammock, but becoming fatigued on completing half the distance, they returned, and about 10 o'clock we reached the bank of the river.

*Sept. 8, 1838*.—Early this morning left for Garraway, in the governor's boat, and arrived at 2, P. M., when we were hospitably received. Sunday, 9th, preached to the natives and colonists who were with me. 10th, Duke informed me this morning that the Bushmen had been sent for, and that nothing could be done before their arrival. 11th, the palava was held, and a spot granted me for building very near the town. 13th, early this morning I reminded the king of his promise to call a palava. As usual, he wished to put it off, but finally consented to call it.

The Bushmen, who were present, and who appeared to exercise controlling influence, bitterly opposed my coming, saying that learning was of no use, since it did not enable a man to acquire money; that, if I came, other Americans would come and form a colony, and that when a vessel came, I would send a book on board and stop the trade in rum, as Dr. Hall had done at Cape Palmas.

*Nov. 20th.*—As you may suppose, our teachers have no knowledge of the structure of the language, and consequently can impart to us no ideas on that subject. Though its verbs have very few inflections, yet one of them is devoted entirely to express the idea of something done yesterday. Adverbs are also sometimes inflected. We are indebted to Mr. Wilson for most of the discoveries as yet made in the language. The Committee will be disappointed if they expect much for some years to come; but we have the consolation that, if we ever become perfect masters of Greybo, we shall find little difficulty with any language between Grand Bassa and Tarbo. The various languages on that section of the coast appear to have a common origin. How far these languages extend into the interior is unknown; the Cape Palmas people readily communicate with tribes residing upwards of 100 miles from the coast.

*Rev. Mr. Payne, April 9, 1839.*—My own daily duties will hereafter be confined to the school. Although it has been for some time the busiest season of the year, the number of boys in attendance has been about 25, and the number of girls on the list 12. These, with 4 colonist scholars, are quite as many as we can attend to. Mrs. Thomson will in a few days enter upon her duties as teacher in the female department, when we shall be able to teach a greater number of girls.

I continue to preach regularly in Bliore, in the full confidence, notwithstanding the increasing evidence of the awful depravity of the heathen, that in due time I shall reap, if I faint not. The more I see, the more thoroughly am I convinced that we should not be impatient for immediate accessions to the Church of God from among the heathen. The Holy Spirit may make the simple story of the love of God in Christ, effectual to the production of a sincere desire to know, and a sincere disposition to do the will of God, which may be conversion in the most ignorant and degraded mind. But still, without a knowledge of the will of God, to be gained, by a heathen, only from patient instruction, how can it be otherwise than that they, who receive heathen converts without such instruction, are only building with untempered mortar, and preparing for themselves disappointment and mortification. I would therefore have impressed upon the Church, that they must expect us to labor for some time before we see much fruit of our efforts; and that in the mean time their most hearty prayers are required to make our feeble instrumentalities successful to the conversion of those for whom we labor. The church, which I mentioned in my last letter, is now

in course of preparation at Bliore, and will be ready in a month or two for preaching.

*April 19.*—After alluding to the decease of Mrs. Savage, and the calm submission of Dr. S. to the afflicting stroke, Mr Payne continues :

All the other members of the Mission, too, I trust, notwithstanding the darkness of the dispensation, are enabled, through faith, to realize that the Lord of all the earth hath done right ; you will not cease to pray that it may be sanctified to us, and to the Church at home. Mrs. Payne was wonderfully sustained through the long period of Mrs. Savage's illness, though incessantly occupied from morning till night for eight weeks, in watching by the bedside of her beloved friend. She feels her loss most keenly, as their short intercourse had proved Mrs. S. to be all that she had wished and prayed for—a congenial spirit—a dear, sympathizing, Christian sister. Mr. and Mrs. Perkins have passed easily through the fever, and are now doing remarkably well. Mr. P.'s patient and quiet manner I think admirably adapts him to an African life. The other teachers connected with the Mission are well. Mr. Appleby, who has been appointed teacher, entered upon his duties at Graway about two weeks since. Mrs. Payne desires to acknowledge a box of valuable clothing received from the female Sunday school at Chestertown, Md., for the Mission.

*Rev. Dr. Savage, April 8.*—On my arrival I was cheered to find my beloved associates all in good health, and their bosoms swelling with joyful anticipations at our arrival. In two weeks we were all comfortably lodged in the second Mission house, and we have now the pleasure of seeing the seeds we brought from America putting forth, in great luxuriance, the various vegetables of our gardens at home. In my absence, the second school-house, being for the female department, was begun ; it has since been finished. Mrs. Thomson's valuable services have been secured for the Mission. She will have charge of the girls out of school, and to some degree while in. In a short time we shall, with the blessing of God, be enabled to begin our out stations with flattering prospects. The way interior is for the present blocked up. Owing to the fact that the colonial authorities and the Cape Palmas natives, are at variance with the different interior tribes, we are compelled to defer indefinitely our efforts upon the latter. There are three important points upon the coast, which in the mean time we design to occupy, and which, being brought under our influence, will, we think, facilitate our operations in future. These are Graway, eight miles to leeward of Cape Palmas, Half Cavally, about four miles further, and Grand Cavally, the capital town of Baphro, about six miles further, and at the mouth of Cavally river. We have begun a very small house at Graway, which will soon be done ; to this station one of our teachers is already appointed. Since my return we have advanced one of our colonist scholars to the

place of a teacher. He is a young man about the age of twenty—had a good common education before he came to us; has been with us about two years; professes to have met with a change of heart during that time, and we think will make a useful teacher. We have employed a young man (white) who came out about fifteen months since from Baltimore. His health is remarkably good, and in some capacities he promises to be useful. He is to proceed immediately to Graway. Upon the whole, I found things on my return in such a condition as to call for great gratitude, and bid us look forward to the future with encouragement. We have had striking proof, in my absence, that the Lord's hand is spread over this little vine; and furthermore, that we are in favor with the heathen. May the God of Missions vouchsafe a continuance of his blessings, and cause us soon to see trophies of his grace in this benighted land.

*Mr. Perkins, April 20.*—We have, indeed, passed through scenes which we little expected when we left America—scenes both of a cheering and afflictive character, but our God and Saviour is still with us; never did I read the 91st Psalm so feelingly as since I have been in Africa. From present arrangements I shall be called to assist Dr. S. in the business department of the Mission. This will be an indirect way of doing good, but still, as it will give me some acquaintance with the natives, I feel content to do it. Whatever may be the opinion of friends as to duty in coming here, my own views remain the same, or, if possible, clearer than before. I think I shall never feel in my place till qualified to preach the Gospel, and actually engaged in so doing in some interior town, and shall endeavor to prepare myself for such a station, as far as my time will permit. We can well say that the laborers are few compared with the harvest. Here is work enough for hundreds, but it is the Lord's field.

*Mrs. Payne, April 21,* in a private letter to a friend writes as follows:

I feel that I have great reason to be thankful, that although nearly two years have elapsed since leaving Chestertown, no unpleasant changes have taken place. All the intelligence I have received from there, has been calculated to increase my happiness. One thing I regret, that my dear sister and aunt anticipate with so much certainty our revisiting America. I do not wish them to do this, but rather to feel that they have given me up for ever in this world. Could it be consistent with duty, nothing would give me more joy than to meet you all once more on earth; but I cannot even wish for it, since both Mr. Payne and I think that nothing but a failure of health could justify our visiting home. Besides the loss of time, the *expense* is a consideration, particularly when we recollect that our passage home and back would nearly support one missionary a year. Could our friends see and realize, as we do, the destitution and degradation of this people, they would not wish us to be instrumental in drawing one cent unnecessarily from the treasury of the Society.

## TEXAS.

FROM THE RT. REV. L. POLK, D. D., MISSIONARY BISHOP OF ARKANSAS.  
*Columbus, Tennessee, July 24, 1839.*

In pursuance of the wish of the Foreign Committee, I left New-Orleans on the 10th May for the Republic of Texas, visiting Galveston and Houston, immediately on my arrival. From the latter city, I wrote you, in answer to your communication of the 28th March, addressed to me at that place, as well as explanatory of my views of the state of the country, as far as I had seen it. That letter I presume you have received. (*See p. 198.*)

Without going into minute detail it may be sufficient for me to say that I visited subsequently, Columbia, Brazoria, Velasco, Quintana, and Matagorda, the principal towns (in conjunction with the two mentioned above, and a town at the mouth of the Sabine) situated in the southern part of the Republic.

It was my design, as I intimated in my last letter, to have gone north as far as Bastrop and the new seat of Government; thence via Nacogdoches and San Augustin, to the United States. But I found the heat of the sun in the open prairies so oppressive, that it was impossible with safety to proceed. Except the personal satisfaction I should have had in seeing the places not visited, and the pleasure our visit might have given the friends of the Church, resident there, I do not know that any thing was lost by being defeated in our object, as we were enabled, through others, to obtain such statistical and other information as we desired. I regretted, nevertheless, that I had not timed my visit so as to have reached the country a month or six weeks earlier. I should then have accomplished my purpose without difficulty.

After proceeding up the Colorado, to within a few miles of Bay Prairie, we found it necessary to return to Matagorda, and thence to the United States by the way of Galveston and New-Orleans. We were absent just a month, having arrived at New-Orleans on the 10th of June.

In reviewing the ground as a theatre for missionary operations, I do not know that I perceive any peculiarity, distinguishing it from the South West generally. The population is composed of very much the same material, having the same pursuits and sympathies, though somewhat more dispersed. The civil arrangement seems to be perfected, and the rights of citizens as effectually secured as they are in our States generally. The soil is fertile and capable of producing a great variety of agricultural products, the southern staple particularly, in abundance. It is at present the great receptacle of our surplus population, and will advance, in the increase of its inhabitants, quite as rapidly as any of our Western States.

If the church had the men and the means, she should, in order to operate efficiently and to take firm root in that region, send thither a missionary bishop, with at least six presbyters and deacons. She should acquire lots in all the principal towns,

suitable building sites for churches—these the proprietors of the towns are ready to give upon application. We secured several ourselves; and also a body of land eligibly situated and sufficiently abundant for the use of a college and theological seminary. The lots and the lands may now be had at a cheap rate, and the experience of the last twenty years witnesses strongly to the economy and wisdom of such an expenditure. We have, in this, an opportunity of profiting by the cautionary declaration of the Saviour; “the children of this world are wiser than the children of light.”

The ministerial labor is wanted now. Six or more missionaries might be profitably employed at the present moment. Galveston, Houston, and Matagorda, are all prepared for the service of missionaries, and will support them in a few years without any aid from the general church. Matagorda is, however, as the Committee is apprized, occupied, and I am happy to add, very efficiently, by the Rev. Mr. Ives, late of the diocese of Alabama. Besides these stations, I would suggest to the Committee, the expediency of appointing a missionary for Bastrop and Austin the new seat of government. One individual could perform all the duties that would be required at those places, for some time to come. They are only thirty miles apart, and could be conveniently united in one station. So soon as the government becomes well settled, it might become necessary to separate them, and appoint a missionary for each. Austin has at present very few inhabitants, and the government, it is thought, will not be removed before next fall or spring. Bastrop, I was informed, has about six hundred inhabitants. Among them I learned there were several friends of our Church, and I have no doubt a minister would be gladly received.

I recommend, also, the union of Nacogdoches and San Augustin, two towns 25 miles apart, in Eastern Texas. They would form a station, at which great good might be effected. There are friends of the Church in both of them, and very desirous, as I learn, of having the services of a minister.

In the same vicinity also, 25 miles east of San Augustin, is a town on the Sabine, called the Sabine town, founded by families attached to our Church, some of whom I saw when in Western Louisiana. They are extremely anxious to have the services of the Church. This point might be united with Fort Jessup within the pale of the United States, 25 miles east of the Sabine, an army station, among the officers of which, there are several friends of the Church, who have made application for an Episcopal clergyman. One half the expenses of this station, would of course be defrayed by the Domestic Committee. I am told that a town of considerable importance is likely to be reared at the mouth of this river, from which the products of the interior will be shipped; and where, it is presumed, ministerial labor will shortly be demanded. With regard to this point, however, my information is very imperfect.

Added to the above, there are several towns on the Brassos from the falls to the mouth, which, in a few years, must become places of considerable importance. This river runs through one of the most fertile districts in the Republic, which became densely populated at an early period. For the present, I think, Velasco and Quintana, which are substantially the same town, the river only dividing them, and both lying at its mouth, and Brazoria and Columbia, two other towns within 35 miles of Velasco, and about ten miles apart, might be united in a station. As the population increases in numbers and ability, there might be such changes as expediency should require. I think also a missionary might be appointed for Washington and Nashville, both on the same river and still higher up. These towns, which I had not the opportunity of visiting, I heard were situated in a very interesting country, inviting to settlers. A gentleman residing near the latter, a strong friend of the church and with ample means, assured me he would exert himself strenuously in behalf of any enterprise, connected with our object.

I have thus named nine stations at which the Church might plant missions, with a present prospect of doing good, and these should be supplied as early as practicable. It will employ for a few years an annual expenditure of from two to five thousand dollars. But I know of no foreign field in which the same amount could be better applied.

I still adhere, in the absence of a Bishop, to the recommendation of a Committee, answering to our Standing Committees, which shall constitute the organ of communication with the Board of Missions.

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#### CHINA.

FROM THE REPORT OF THE REV. W. J. BOONE, M. D., AND THE REV. H. LOCKWOOD, DATED BATAVIA, JANUARY 30, 1839.

When we consider the comparatively recent commencement of our Mission, and how much it has suffered from the ill health of its members, and the entire loss of one of our original number, we find cause for gratitude and encouragement, that we have been sustained and blessed to the degree we have, rather than for desponding that more has not been accomplished.

The chief object of attention during the year has been the language, and feeling how much the great purpose for which we have come out, depends on a good knowledge of this, we have endeavored to let it be second only to the more sacred and positive duties of the every-day Christian life. The results of the year's application have, of course, been much modified by the degree of strength and vigor that we have been enabled to bring to it. With one of us, this has been so small, that all application has been for a part of the time suspended; and an absence of five or six months (on a visit to China in pursuit of health, during which time very little, if any progress was made,

and apparently not much benefit gained,) has been a serious and rather disheartening drawback.

But the encouraging fruits of faithful and persevering effort have not been wanting in both cases. The attainments of the year have, at least, served to make the commencement of the present, one of much more confidence and satisfaction, and to strengthen the determination, not wanting in either, that, with the Divine assistance, nothing shall prevent our finally accomplishing our object.

The Chinese school has contained during the whole year 30 boys and 7 girls. The time that has been given to their instruction has been felt to be among the most profitably spent hours of the year; and often when feeling unfitted for other work, has this afforded a pleasant and cheering employment. The girls under Mrs. Boone's care, have just begun to read the Testament in Malay, and some of them have learned to write on slates with much neatness. Under the Chinese master they have learned to write Chinese. One class of the boys, in addition to their Chinese books, have been reading in the Testament in Malay about half the year, and another has commenced since. A large proportion of the boys can also write the Roman character. As our situation, since our removal on the 1st of November, is convenient to the school, and the dwellings of the Chinese, we have been able to give more attention to them and hope to make greater use of this advantage hereafter.

On Sunday, the children, with their Chinese teachers, form a Sunday school at our house, at which we have commenced the practice of singing and prayer in Malay. These classes repeat lessons from memory in the Gospel of St. John in Chinese; the others from smaller books in the same language. Explanations are given them in Malay. We have much reason to believe that the blessing of God has in some degree attended the instruction, which these children have received, and to hope that by the continuance of that blessing the fruit of the seed sown will finally appear to be fruit unto salvation.

Yesterday an examination of boys in reading was held at the house, previous to the schools being closed for the year. A promise of a reward had been given, some time before, to the most proficient in each class, which had induced some of them to make considerable exertion in spelling and reading in the Roman character. The first class of five boys, between the ages of 9 and 13 years, was examined in the first fourteen chapters of St. Matthew; and the second class, consisting of eight, from 7 to 10 or 11 years old, in the first seven chapters of the same gospel.

The examination passed by these two classes was highly gratifying to us, and makes us sanguine in the hope of their improvement for the next year. The mechanical difficulty of joining letters into words, is now over with them, and the pathway of knowledge is open before them. They can acquire more



useful knowledge in one month, with this advantage, if proper books were at hand, than they have been in a situation to do in a year before.

The three smaller classes have all been reading in a primer, from which they will be advanced into the New Testament, and lessons taken from the Old, as soon as their proficiency will permit. There is one circumstance connected with our present mode of conducting schools, which is especially unfavorable, and which has been mentioned in former letters. It is, that all the elder scholars are invariably taken away from these schools by the parents, just at the time when they have become prepared to receive the most benefit from our instructions. The girls are taken to be shut up at home, agreeable to a Chinese custom with the young females, and are not permitted to go out any more until after their marriage. The boys are taken to be employed in assisting their fathers, or otherwise attaining money, which is the chief and engrossing object of estimation in the mind of a Chinese. A remedy for this evil, to a partial extent, might be in our power, provided we were in circumstances to apply it—that is, to take these children on their leaving the native school, entirely under our own care, and keeping them until they are prepared to be useful assistants in the missionary work, or, at least, till they have become so far advanced in Christian knowledge, as to give greater security of being permanently influenced by it.

As to the expense of maintaining the children, we can have little doubt that the friends of the cause at home would furnish the means necessary for keeping as many as we could conveniently and profitably attend to. The expense for each child would be about \$30. The very gratifying and opportune donation of \$250, and a promise of \$150 annually for this purpose by a few ladies in South Carolina, have encouraged us to attempt a beginning at least on this plan, and to hope that others will be led to follow their example, and enable us to train up a few of the young Chinese in the way they should go, in hope that they may prove a leaven of righteousness among the unenlightened and unsanctified millions of China.\*

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\* Since the date of this report, a boy's school has been commenced on the plan mentioned above, under very encouraging circumstances. The apprehensions of the unwillingness of the Chinese to part with their children, were not found, on trial, to be altogether well founded, although we had often been assured by our teachers, that the parents would never consent to it. After notice, however, had been circulated among the Chinese that it was our desire to open a school at the house, in which boys were to be kept and educated by us, and an example had been set by two or three in giving up their children to us, there was no want of applications to the full extent of our ability to receive them. Our teacher entered warmly into the plan when he saw how well it was likely to succeed, and was very active among his friends in persuading them to embrace the opportunity for their children. He also assisted us in selecting the most promising among the boys who were offered, and finally assured us we should have no difficulty in obtaining any number we might wish.

Medicines have been dispensed during the year to about a hundred patients. A large proportion of these have been cases of fever and ague, cutaneous diseases and ulcers. No efforts have been made to extend practice among the natives, the above having nearly all been voluntary applicants at the house.

Judicious efforts to obtain practice and secure confidence would probably meet with a considerable degree of success. But this we have not regarded as our appropriate sphere of duty, at least for the present. The ability, however, to administer to such cases as come under our notice, and by a simple prescription to relieve a wretched being, from days or months of suffering, and enable him, perhaps, to provide for a dependant family, is far more than a compensation for the trouble and expense it occasions.

We would close this brief statement with an earnest request that one or more additional missionaries may be sent out to our help as soon as possible. Are there none among our young brethren whose hearts yearn to see China brought under the dominion of the Prince of peace, and who are willing to labor long and patiently for that purpose, staying themselves upon the Divine promise, that his word shall not return unto him void? We would say to them, "Here is a noble field for faith and perseverance, for talent of the highest order, and for laying up a reward that fadeth not away." And to the Church at large we would affectionately commend their mission to China, as an object needing and claiming their constant and fervent prayers. These will be the best security and most efficient help they can afford us. They will be a security, not only that the undertaking they have commenced, in obedience to the Saviour's command, will not fail for want of this world's goods, but that his favor and blessing, without which all besides is profitless and vain, will not be withheld.

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Our means, however, and the accommodations we were able to fit up on the premises, did not admit of taking more than thirteen or fourteen for this year; and this number had commenced their daily studies under Mr. and Mrs. Boone previous to my departure. The parents sign a written document by which they agree to give up their children for five years, to be educated in the Chinese and English languages, and in the Christian religion. We agree to feed, clothe, and lodge them, and take every necessary care of them, without any assistance from the parents, except that in case of severe sickness, they are permitted to be taken home by their parents if they desire it. We have also the choice of keeping them longer, if, at the end of five years, it should appear desirable. The whole expense of boarding, clothing, &c., including instruction in Chinese by a native teacher, is estimated at about \$30 per annum for each boy. This we could not but regard as a most encouraging opening, and it was with no small regret that I found myself obliged, by the state of my health, to give up, for a time at least, the attempt to assist in improving it, and to leave Mr. Boone with such a weight of duties upon his hands. May the prayers of the Lord's people ascend continually in his behalf, that he and his devoted partner may be sustained and abundantly blessed in their trial and labor of love.

H. LOCKWOOD.

New-York, Sept. 16, 1839.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIGIOUS AWAKENING AMONG THE NATIVES OF KISHNAGHUR.

*Report of Archdeacon Dealtry. (Continued from p. 317.)*

"Saturday Evening, Feb. 9, 1839:—After a pleasant Sabbath-day at Kishnaghur—on which I preached twice to the residents, and administered the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper—we set off to visit the villages, and to judge how far we could concur with our friend, Mr. Deerr, that the work was of God. There were of our party, myself, the Rev. W. J. Deerr, the Rev. K. M. Banerjea, the Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht, and the Rev. T. Sandys. The two last-named gentlemen we very providentially and unexpectedly met at Kishnaghur: they had heard of the work, and came to see what things God had wrought. We were out three days; visited four of the principal villages; and baptized in them between five and six hundred persons, including women and children. As the work was nearly of a similar character in all the villages, it may perhaps be sufficient to give the proceedings of one of them more in detail; as from that a fair judgment may be formed as to the rest.

"We first went to Anunda Bas, a large village about ten coss from Kishnaghur. At this village there were about sixty families seeking Christian Baptism. On our way to it, we had to pass near a small village named Bengal Chu, where there are several families seeking the Truth. They surrounded our palanquins, and earnestly desired that we would not pass them without giving them some Service. The Missionary Brethren were struck with what they considered their earnestness and sincerity. It was something new, to see Bengalees thus pressing for Christian instruction. We could not comply with their request; as our arrangements had been formed, and such important duties depended on them. We desired, however, our friend Krishna Mohana Banerjea to stay and give them a short address, and then to follow us; with which request he readily complied.

"We arrived at Anunda Bas about twelve o'clock. Arrangements for service were made; and the inquirers assembled in a small compound before a native hut belonging to one of the Christians. A kind of screen from the heat was made, by cloths being thrown over poles. There was a large number present. The candidates for baptism were placed in the front, in rows. We commenced by singing a hymn. I then addressed them; Krishna Mohana Banerjea interpreting for me. \* \* \* \* \*

"Before proceeding further, I requested them to join in earnest prayer for the divine blessing, and that they might have the Spirit of God to teach them. Mr. Sandys then offered up the sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving; and never did I see a greater apparent seriousness. The poor people, prostrate on their faces, made their reponses in the most solemn and audible manner. Mr. Deerr next gave them an affectionate and earnest address upon the necessity of feeling their state as sinners, of believing in Christ, of renouncing their old habits, and of obedience to the Son of God. His subject was, *As many of you as were baptized into Christ have put on Christ.* We then proceeded to the most important part, the examination of the Candidates for Baptism. They were questioned as to their knowledge of their own state and condition—of their responsibility to God—of the character of God—of Jesus Christ—of the Way of Salvation—of the obligation into which they were about to enter, and especially in reference to their motives, their expectations, and their future habits. On these and other topics they gave as satisfactory answers as could have been expected: it rather exceeded, than came short of what we had looked for. Two were found deficient. One, an old man of a fine open countenance, could not repeat the Fourth Commandment. He said he had it in his heart; but being an old man, he could not learn so rapidly as younger men could. We spoke to him with affection; but thought it better to adhere to the principle which we had laid down; viz. that the catechumen should be able to repeat the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Ten Commandments. I then asked the Missionary Brethren if they thought "that any could forbid water that these persons should not be baptized?" It was the unanimous opinion that they ought to be received into the fold of Christ. The solemn ordinance was then adminis-

tered by the Brethren present. About 150 persons, I think, were baptized: of this I shall know, from the Catechist, Paul.

"Kirshna Mohana Banerjea, at my request, then addressed the newly-baptized on the solemn engagements into which they had entered; pointing out to them, 1. What they had been: 2. What they now were: 3. What their conduct in future ought to be. Mr. Deerr then addressed the Heathen: and the Blessing having been pronounced, the Congregation was dismissed.

"At three more villages, viz. Bana Bund, Bha Parparah, and Sholah, we went through similar Services; examining and admitting Candidates, exhorting them to stedfastness, &c. Altogether, there were, in the three days, about 560 admitted to Baptism. There may be many among the inquirers who have been influenced by wrong motives—many who do not fully understand what they are doing—many who have joined because their families did so. I understand that, in some of the more distant villages, the Missionaries found much ignorance and secularity prevailing, more than at the nearer and larger villages;—but with the greater number, I firmly believe, there is a desire to obtain salvation. The satisfactory answers, which were returned to our questions by the Candidates for Baptism, confirm the favorable opinion to which the other circumstances lead; especially if we consider, that the men were, with few exceptions, unable to read, and had seldom opportunities of hearing the Word of God, in consequence of their distance from Kishnaghur, and the want of resident Catechists among them. It is scarcely possible that so many individuals would come forward simultaneously to profess a religion, which must expose them to persecution and trouble, if they were not influenced by sincerity of heart and purpose. I cannot, therefore, help inferring, that the work is of God, who hath declared His salvation, and openly showed His righteousness in the sight of the Heathen."

"The fields are, indeed, *white unto the harvest*. It well becomes all who love the Saviour's cause to pray that He would send forth Laborers into His vineyard, and to put forth every energy in the work. May the Lord God crown the whole with His abundant blessing, and cause righteousness and praise to spring forth before the nations! Amen."

*Letter of the Bishop of Calcutta—Extracts.*—"It was just before Christmas last, that the Rev. W. J. Deerr, hearing that I had returned from the first division of my Second Visitation, sent down a Catechist, to entreat me to come up to Kishnaghur, and advise him how he might best proceed with the large and increasing numbers of Candidates for Baptism who had applied to him from all the villages around. He described himself as quite overwhelmed—I wrote to him a few lines instantly, to "comfort him concerning his faith;" and promised him to visit his station the moment I could get away from Calcutta. I begged him to answer me, in the mean time, eight or ten questions also, that I might judge the better of the blessed appearances which he spoke of. On the receipt of his reply, I was struck with amazement and admiration of the grace of God—I could scarcely believe the accounts, for joy. There seemed to be hundreds being "born at once." Finding that I was unable, however, to leave home from an unexpected crowd of duties, I begged of the Archdeacon to go down without delay, and bring up a full statement of the position of things, that I might submit it to the Church-Missionary Corresponding Committee, and advise with them how to meet the rising demand for help. The Archdeacon is just returned; and the meeting of the Committee took place, as I have intimated, this morning: and I am now redeeming the pledge which I made of communicating with your Society, through its honored President, without an instant's pause.

"It appears that between fifty-five and sixty villages are thirsting for the waters of life, in a greater or less degree: they stretch to the north and north-east of Kishnaghur on the Jelingha, to the distance of forty or fifty miles, and to the south-west fifteen or twenty. The numbers described as prepared for holy baptism—in various measures, of course—are between 3000 and 3500. The Archdeacon assisted himself at the reception of about 500 souls, including women and children, into the Christian Church: and there seems the fairest prospect, if we can but enter at the *wide and effectual door* in time, that not only these 3000 or 4000, but the whole population of fifty or sixty villages, may receive the Christian Faith, and resemble our Christian villages in the times of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers in the 6th and 7th centuries. Such

a glorious scene has never yet been presented to our longing eyes in Bengal! and, after making all deductions for over statements, sanguine hopes, the existence of secular motives, and the instability of large numbers—nay, after allowing for the influence of the temporal relief, which was exhibited to the sufferers, Christian and Heathen, by one of those inundations to which the sandy banks of the Jellingha are peculiarly liable, and which occurred during the progress of this religious awakening, and which excited a natural admiration, as it ought to do, in the neighborhood, and contributed to augment the number of our inquirers—admitting all this, and as much more as the most timid observer can require, it still appears that a mighty work of Divine Grace is begun—a work wide and permanent, as we trust—a work marking the finger of God—a work which will demand, and warrant, and repay, all our pastoral care, anxiety, and labor—a work for which our fathers in India, Brown, Buchanan, Martyn, Thomason, and Bps. Corrie, Middleton, and Heber, would have blessed and praised God, in the loudest strains of gratitude and joy.

“I am the more struck with this great event, because somewhat similar ones, though on a far smaller scale, have been taking place in the Missions of the Incorporated Society for Propagating the Gospel, around Janjera and Barripore. I suppose like hopeful appearances more than once blessed the labors of Swartz. The early tidings from Tinnevely were not very different, also, as I imagine. We have reason, therefore, to be doubly grateful for every recurrence of these harbingers of the day; and, at the same time, to be doubly watchful, in guarding and training these tender plants, lest they should be nipped by Satan’s temptations, or pine away for want of moisture. The fearful relapses of Native Converts and whole flocks, when destitute of adequate instructors, in all parts of India, and after the lapse of a very few years, is a sufficient indication to us of that wonderful connexion in the system of means, which we all acknowledge in theory, but which is no where so prominent as in our labors in a Heathen and Mahomedan Land. Every thing depends, under God, upon incessant culture—and culture by European Missionaries—at least in the actual state of things around us in this heathen and prostrate country.

“About four years since the Rev. W. J. Deerr, Missionary at Kishanegore or Kishnaghur, having heard that there was a body of persons, partly of Hindoo and partly of Mussulman origin, who professed to worship the one true God, and who were exposed to persecution on that account, went to their principal village and spoke to them of the Gospel, but apparently with little impression: he left copies, however, of the New Testament behind, as silent Missionaries; and promised to see them again.

“In 1836, he was more cordially listened to—he had repeated interviews—they consented to unite in prayer to Jesus Christ—they begged for Christian Instructors.

“Five heads of families were baptized by Mr. Deerr, at his visit the following winter, 1837. A fierce persecution had broken out: their wives and children were forcibly torn from them, and only restored by the interference of the Magistrate. From this date, however, numbers began to flock around the new Christians—the tidings spread—the young converts became each of them Missionaries—one told his brother, another his mother and sister, like the primitive disciples, “We have found the Saviour.” Thus the information reached to the extremities of the connection, for the whole body or sect is connected by inter-marriages.

“In 1838, the leading men in ten villages, including with their families probably 400 or 500 souls, embraced openly the doctrine of Christ; and, after some months’ further instruction, were baptized: these began from that time to celebrate Christian Worship among themselves, and keep holy the Lord’s Day. A keener curiosity was thus excited among the connected family or tribe, and more rigid persecution followed. But the flame was so far from being extinguished, that it burned only the brighter, and spread with more rapidity: whole neighborhoods came over to the Christian Fold, and prayed for instruction in the new religion. Mr. Deerr did what he could, but said little to any one.

“In the present winter, 1839, a devastating inundation plunged the whole agricultural population, in a moment, into the most profound distress. Christ-

tuinity, feeble as it was, produced its immediate fruit: help was afforded: Mr. Deerr stripped himself even of the little fund indispensable for his own necessities and those of his own children, to administer to the sufferers. The Christian Villagers went about in boats over the deluged fields, to see how their brethren did. The neighbors said, "There, see how these Christians love one another! For us, poor fellows, no one cares. Of a truth, there is the true religion among these people."—Your Lordship will here again recognise the scenes of primitive Christianity.

"This was the occasion of Mr. Deerr sending down the Catechist to me at Christmas: the distress was so great, he was unable to relieve it; and the number of inquirers after Christianity, and of Candidates for Baptism, was still more overwhelming and exciting.

"The Archdeacon Deatry cheerfully went, and supplied my lack of service: he took with him the Rev. Kirshna Mohana Banerjea—whom I ordained in June, 1837; and he found there the Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht and the Rev. T. Sandys of Burdwan and Mirzapore, who had been attracted by the tidings, and came, without concert, to give what aid they could to such a work, at such a moment.

"On reaching the first field of labor, the Archdeacon, assisted by his Brethren, proceeded to examine the Candidates for Baptism—about 160 were placed in rows—at the village of Anunda Bas. Their replies were most affecting. They evidently showed an acquaintance generally with the lost estate and sinful nature of man—with the incarnation and holy life of our Lord Jesus Christ—with His atonement—with the doctrines of justification and sanctification, in their substantial import—and with the necessity and duty of following His example. Jesus Christ was the beginning and end of their religion. Prayer to Him was the test of discipleship. The moment any one fell down and called on the name of the Lord Jesus—the Society will recognise again the Apostolic Faith—he was gathered into their number. They appeared, in short, so far as could be judged, under the influence of the grace of God. They had learned the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, together with Dr. Watts' First Catechism. They knew that the Son of God appeared in human form, and died to save them—that there is salvation in Him, and in no other—that to believe in Him is the way to obtain this salvation—that nothing can be done without the Holy Spirit's influence—that there will be a resurrection of the dead, a final judgment day, a reward for the righteous, and punishments for the wicked. It appeared further, so far as could be ascertained, that they were willing to forsake all for Christ, and endure whatever persecutions might come upon them: nor could the Archdeacon and our friends discover that they were influenced by temporal motives, except so far as *godliness*, having the *promise of this life*, inseparably brings them with it. The inundation may have given an impulse to some; and time will show further to what extent this has gone: but the greater part had professed to be inquirers after Christianity, and numbers of them have been baptized in 1837 and 1838, a year or two before the inundation occurred.

"Those baptized were Catechumens—most of them for more than a year—under the instructions of Mr. Deerr and his native Catechists and Assistants. The rest are in earlier stages.

"But before I venture to suggest any particular measures with reference to these urgent demands, your Lordship will rejoice to hear a few particulars concerning the general state of your Missions, and Corresponding Committee, in my division of your evangelical labors in India—the diocese of Calcutta.

"I have now been acquainted intimately with all your Missions, and most of your Missionaries—I believe I may say nearly all—for between six and seven years; nor can I conceive of any Clergy more admirably adapted, as a body, for their sacred work than they are. With a difference of talent and cast of mind, I know of no difference in point of simplicity, of zeal, love for souls, disinterestedness, diligent labor, affection for each other, attachment to the Natives, prudence, fortitude and resignation under a thousand privations. They are, indeed, men of God.

"In addition to this substratum of good in your Missionaries, the first rough preparation work is now, after twenty years, a good deal got through—the buildings, compounds, institutions, schools, chapels, are erected—the impression on the vast native population around, as at Burdwan and Benares, is

beginning to be acknowledged—the European Gentry's ignorance or prejudices are subdued—the Magistrate's friendly, but righteous aid, is experienced—the translation and circulation of the Scriptures, with the munificent aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is advanced—the communication of the Christian Doctrine, by the means of their children at our Schools, to their parents, and also by the conferences held in the bazaars, as well as by the direct preaching of the Gospel, is in full train—some, yea, many souls, I may say, have been *added to the Lord*, also, *of such as shall be saved*.

“Another important feature is, the Orphan Asylums, in which the most remarkable success of Mrs. Wilson has led the way, and which have been nourished by the necessities created in the famine-stricken provinces: these are preparing a body of intelligent Native Christians for the next age; are furnishing a specimen of the Native Female, when trained and educated in the Christian Faith; and are breaking down the barriers of caste, with a mighty but imperceptible inroad.

“Thus, all is waiting for similar visitations of mercy with that which has led me to the present Letter. That very curiosity, that very spirit of inquiry, that very feeling of interest in the subject of Christianity, which is now awakened at Kishnaghur, is what our Brethren are praying and longing for, with eager and unceasing anxiety; and this may serve to show us the immense importance of this spirit of inquiry, and also the humble thanksgivings we owe to God, for the distinguished mercy.

“Nor is there any thing to prevent similar outbursts, at any given moment, and at any place. Benares, with her 500 000 Brahminical Devotees, may desert the point of the Trident of Shiva, for the Divine Redeemer and His Cross. The city of the Imperial Akhbar (Agra) may quit its gorgeous Tuj for the Christian Mission Chapel; and the commencement of grace, begun under the honored and beloved Bishop Corrie, and apparent in Abdool Messceh and his flocks for a season, may revive, after so long a decline, under your present Missionaries.

“The importance, therefore, of the events at Kishnaghur, vast as it is in itself—for the value of a single soul who can estimate?—is elevated much higher by the relative position of your other Missions, and the hopes which they serve to enkindle of the further effusions of the Blessed Spirit.

“The thirty or forty Catechists who will still be wanted, God will raise up by degrees. Extinguish all unbelieving fears. *His arm is not shortened, that it cannot save, nor His ear heavy, that it cannot hear*. The Apostle intimates, that Titus would find, in every one of the hundred cities of Crete, men fit to be ordained by him to the Priesthood, or body of Presbyters or Elders. And if so, then we may hope that, now, initiatory Teachers and Catechists, to re-sound the Name of Jesus in Catechetical response, may gradually be found. Novices, “Neophytes,” they must at first be; and therefore not to be thought of as Candidates for Holy Orders, *lest, being lifted up with pride, they fall into the condemnation of the devil*. In the mean time the three European Schoolmasters to whom I adverted, if you can be happy enough to meet with suitable persons, will be *precious as the gold of Ophir*, and Catechists and Schoolmasters may hereafter *purchase to themselves* higher degrees in the Church.

“Surely the love of Christ, the zeal of the Gospel, the glory of the Cross, the patience of the Kingdom of God, the self-denial of the Spirit, the right estimate of Eternity, the bright dawn of Prophetic Bliss, the full accomplishment of the purposes of Grace, are not all observed in England, the glory of the Western World, and the brightest of our Protestant Churches! Surely the case only needs to be fairly stated, and our petty selfishness and excuses to be dismissed, to insure the voluntary offer of an adequate array of Missionary—*not Martyrs. but—Laborers!*

“It is my intention, if Providence should permit, to go up to Kishnaghur, and hold a Confirmation for such of the newly-baptized as may be of age, and prepared: this will be toward the end of October, on my way to Burdwan, Gorruckpore, Hazeerabagh, Allahabad, Meerut, the Hills of Mussoure and Simla, Leodrana, Kurnaul, Delhi, Agra, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Ghazepore, Dinapore, &c., a circuit of more than 3000 miles, which will occupy me from Oct., 1839, to March, 1841; and which I visited four years since. I need not say, I entreat your prayers for me.”

## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

**SPIRIT OF MISSIONS.**—Our subscribers, who are in arrears, are again respectfully reminded of the importance, to the interests of this paper, of a prompt payment of their dues. Remittances may be made by mail to the publishers, Messrs. Swords, Stanford & Co., 152 Broadway.

**ANNUAL SERMON.**—The annual sermon before the Board of Missions is now published and forwarded to the Clergy with the present number of the Spirit of Missions.

**MISSIONARY REPORTS.**—We have been obliged, for want of room in this and the two preceding numbers, to omit the publication of extracts from the reports of any of the Domestic missionaries for the July quarter.

**MISSIONARY NOTICES, (DOMESTIC.)**—The following clergymen have been appointed missionaries since the annual meeting of the Board in June last; viz. the Rev. I. Smith, the Rev. C. Fox, the Rev. L. B. Hull, the Rev. T. C. Pitkin, the Rev. C. Prindle, the Rev. J. Drummond, the Rev. J. E. Sawyer and the Rev. J. J. Scott. Mr. Smith becomes the missionary at St. Charles, Missouri; Mr. Fox, at Jackson, Michigan; Mr. Hull, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Mr. Drummond, at Connersville, Indiana; Mr. Sawyer, at Greensboro, Alabama; and Mr. Scott, at Huntsville, Alabama. Messrs. Pitkin and Prindle will, it is expected, go to stations in the southern part of Indiana.

The resignations of the following missionaries have been accepted; viz. the Rev. E. Reed, the Rev. C. S. Hedges and the Rev. J. R. Goodman; also, the Rev. E. Williams and the Rev. E. De Wolfe are understood to have vacated their appointments.

The Rev. W. Mitchell has resigned the station at Madison, Indiana, and the Rev. A. A. Willis, and the Rev. W. Presby, their stations in Kentucky; and the Rev. W. N. Lyster has become the missionary in Lewane and Washtenaw counties, Michigan; the Rev. Mr. Presby, at Madison, Indiana; the Rev. B. B. Killikelly, at Vincennes, Indiana; the Rev. S. Chase, at Robin's Nest and vicinity, Illinois; and the Rev. W. Philo, at Madison, Wisconsin.



The following new stations have been recognised; viz. 1. Lewane and Washtenaw counties, Michigan; 2. New-Harmony and Mount Vernon, 3. Connersville and, 4. La Porte, Indiana; 5. Robin's Nest and vicinity, Illinois; 6. Batesville, 7. Fayetteville and, 8. Washington, Arkansas; 9. Shreveport, 10. Natchitoches and, 11. Opelousas, Louisiana.

The following stations have been discontinued; viz. St. John's in the Prairies, Alabama; and Ottawa and vicinity, Illinois.

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BISHOP KEMPER.—Letters have been received at the Domestic office from the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kemper, one of the Missionary Bishops of the Church, dated, "Lake Michigan, steamer Illinois, August 26, 1839;" from which we learn that he had been enabled to keep all his appointments thus far in his extensive visitation. He was then on his way to Mackinac, in the hope of meeting with a boat for Green Bay, where he expected to consecrate two churches, Christ Church, Green Bay, and Hobart Church, Duck Creek. He was accompanied in this portion of his journey by the Rev. Mr. Hallam, rector of St. James' Church, Chicago, Illinois.

During the two days previous, the Bishop had been visiting the interesting station at Milwaukie. This place has long been represented as one of the most important in the western country, and the Bishop and others acquainted with its situation, have made many endeavors to effect the settlement of a suitable clergyman at that point. The Bishop expresses much satisfaction in having been able to place the Rev. L. B. Hull, of Connecticut, in charge of the station. Mr. Hull has already entered on his duties, and is represented as peculiarly fitted for the place. In all probability the congregation will in a few months be the second in size in the whole of Bishop Kemper's Mission, and will be likely to give a tone and vigor to the Church throughout the Territory of Wisconsin.

After the 29th of July, the date of a previous letter, written at Lawrenceburg and received at the Domestic office, the Bishop visited Madison, Jeffersonville, and New-Albany, on the southern border of Indiana, consecrating Christ Church, Jeffersonville, and St. Paul's Church, New-Albany, and confirming eight persons at Jeffersonville. He then proceeded northward to Michigan City, on lake Michigan, visiting in his route Crawfordsville, Delhi, Logansport, South Bend, Mishawauka, Goshen, La Porte,

&c. In the places embraced in this route through the middle and northern part of Indiana, six clergymen are wanted immediately, viz. one at Crawfordville; one at Rockville and vicinity; one at Logansport; one at Mishawauka and South Bend; one at Goshen, Bristol, Elkhart and Cleveland; and one at La Porte.

The sickness had just commenced when he arrived in the St. Joseph country, and was very general, though not severe. Indeed, in comparison with that of the last year, it had assumed a much milder type; and it is believed by many, that the peculiar unhealthiness of that country will cease with the present season.

The Bishop states, that, though he had passed through a great extent of sickly country, and travelled in wagons and other vehicles without coverings, he had been mercifully preserved in health. That this and all other blessings may be enjoyed by him, and that he may be enabled to give his untiring exertions, yet many years, to the spread of the Gospel in his extensive Mission, will, we are sure, be the prayer of all our readers. His own language, used in another connection, is, "through the grace of our ascended Lord, we will yet light a candle in this Mission that will never be put out."

From Green Bay the Bishop was to proceed across the Territory, spending Sunday, the 8th of September, at Madison, the capital, and thence visiting the settlements on his route to the Mississippi river. Sunday the 22d he had appointed for Dubuque, in Iowa, and the 29th for Burlington, the capital of that Territory, and expected to reach St. Louis about the first instant.

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BISHOP POLK.—A large portion of our last number was devoted to the interesting letters of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Polk, the other Missionary Bishop of the Church. By letters since received from him at the Foreign office, we learn that he is on a journey to the north, and may be expected in this city during the present month. The principal object of his visit is, to confer with the Committees and procure suitable missionaries to join him in his extensive Mission in the south-western States, the destitution of which he has so clearly shown in his previous letters, and for the supply of which he has so forcibly appealed.

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TEXAS.—The claims of Texas, as presented by Bishop Polk, are commended to the reader. The Foreign Committee have expressed their fervent desire to follow out the recommenda-

tions of the Missionary Bishop, and call upon Christians to sustain them by their prayers, and aid them by their contributions. The stations recommended by Bishop Polk are, 1. Galveston; 2. Houston; 3. Matagorda, (occupied;) 4. Velasco and Quintana; 5. Brazoria; 6. Bastrop and Austin; 7. Washington and Nashville; 8. Nacogdoches and San Augustin; 9. Sabinetown, (with Fort Jessup, La.) The Committee invite the attention of clergymen to these positions, and will appoint the duly qualified missionary who may offer, until these stations are filled, pledging a liberal support to all who shall go under such appointment. Shall Texas still call in vain upon our Church to supply her spiritual wants? Shall the arduous visitation of the Missionary Bishop of Arkansas be in vain? The laborer is needed, who, with the single purpose of glorifying his Master, is ready to go forth, enduring the privations of a new country, and enjoying the high privilege of planting the Christian Church where immeasurable blessings for generations to come, are promised, upon all faithful effort.

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W. AFRICA.—Letters just received from C. Palmas state that the members of the mission were all well on the 25th of June—the latest date. The ship Emperor had been wrecked, 40 miles from the Cape; no lives were lost. The school and other operations at the mission and at the out-stations continued to afford encouragement. “Our brief history,” says Mr. Payne, “it is true, if minutely and faithfully told, would speak of sufferings, fears and discouragements—at least one deep affliction. Still, when we compare our own fears and apprehensions and those of friends in regard to us, when we entered upon our labors, with what has already been realized and our present health and prospects, we may with confidence say, ‘hitherto hath the Lord helped us;’ and we therefore would thank God and take courage. What awaits us hereafter, we would cheerfully leave in the hands of our faithful, Heavenly Father. We are constantly admonished, however, that life, every where uncertain, is peculiarly precarious here, and that therefore we are called upon to work ‘while it is day.’ Our day may, and probably will be short; but we rejoice in the unshaken assurance, that if the Church do but continue her contributions of men, money and above all of prayer, ere long Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand to God.”

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THE REV. H. LOCKWOOD, from Batavia, arrived at New-York in improved health on the 5th September.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

### DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

*Contributions received by the Treasurer of the Committee for Domestic Missions, from the 15th August to the 15th Sept., 1839.*

DIOCESE OF MASSACHUSETTS.			
Lowell, St. Ann's Church,	-	50 00—	50 00
DIOCESE OF RHODE ISLAND.			
North Providence, St. Paul's Church, half, for six months,	-	23 00—	23 00
DIOCESE OF CONNECTICUT.			
Glastenbury, St. Luke's Church, for the West,	-	12 57—	12 57
DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK.			
Flushing, St. George's Church, Fem. Miss. Soc., half,	-	15 50	
Newtown, St. James' Church, monthly offerings,	-	20 00	
Individual, a lady,	-	1 00—	37 50
DIOCESE OF PENNSYLVANIA.			
Greensburg, Christ Church, for Jubilee College, Ill.	-	10 00—	10 00
DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA.			
Amelia Co., Raleigh Parish, \$10; J. R. Robertson, half, \$0 56,		10 56	
Essex Co., Tappahannock, a com. for church at Evansville,		5 00	
Henrico Co., Richmond, Mrs. E. Cabell, \$4; Mr. F. Weeker, \$6,		10 00	
Norfolk Co., Norfolk, Christ Church, -		50 00	
“ “ Portsmouth, Trinity Church, weekly offerings, -		30 00—	105 56
DIOCESE OF MISSISSIPPI.			
Natchez, Trinity Church, part of contributions, -	-	150 00—	150 00
DIOCESE OF FLORIDA.			
New-Smyrna, J. R. Vinton, \$5; Helen Lucretia Vinton, \$1;			
Louisa Clare Vinton, \$1; Mark Laurens Vinton, \$1,		8 00—	8 00
DIOCESE OF MICHIGAN.			
Detroit, H. P. Baldwin, Esq. -	-	10 00—	10 00
MISSOURI.			
Pike Farm, Pike Co., John W. Davis, for Missouri, -	-	20 00—	20 00
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay, Mr. Edson Sherwood, annual, -	-	5 00—	5 00
(Total since June 15, three months, \$3869 93.)	Total,		\$430 63

### FOREIGN MISSIONS.

*The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the following donations from the 15th of August to the 15th of Sept. 1839.*

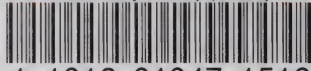
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston, St. Paul's Church, Ladies, towards support of a beneficiary at Athens, -	-	50 00	
Do. avails of missionary box of an elderly lady, (in part,) for Constantinople, \$4; China, \$4, -	-	8 00—	58 00
RHODE ISLAND.			
North Providence, St. Paul's Church, (one half) -	-	23 00—	23 00
NEW YORK.			
Flushing, St. George's Church, Fem. Miss. Soc., (one half)		15 50	
New-York, All Saints' Ch. S. S. children, forsch. at C. Pal.		5 50	
Tompkinsville, St. Paul's Church, -	-	50—	21 50
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Greensburg, Christ Church, for Africa, -	-	5 00—	5 00
VIRGINIA.			
Amelia Co., Raleigh Par., Grub Hill Church, quarterly collection, \$10; J. R. Robertson, \$0 57, -		10 57	
Mecklenburg, St. James' Ch. a lady, for ch. at Matagorda, Texas,		5 00	
Norfolk, Christ Church, for Texas, to be appropriated under direction of Bishop Polk, \$40; for sch. at Athens, \$10,		50 00	
Portsmouth, Trinity Church weekly offerings, for Africa, -		30 00	
Richmond, Mrs. M. May, for Texas, \$5; Africa, \$4; Mrs. J. Williams, for Greece, \$3; Mrs. C. J. Moore, for do., \$1,		13 00—	103 57
CONSTANTINOPLE.			
Rev. J. J. Robertson, D. D., for Church at Cape Palmas, -	-	50 00—	50 00
(Total since 15th June, three months, \$3639 21.)			\$266 07
N. B. A box of clothing, &c., received from friends at Lenox, Massachusetts, &c., for Crete, value, \$30.			





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